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CHINESE GOVERNMENT TRYING TO FORCE MINISTERS TO LEAVE PEKING.

Latest Advices From the Lega- tions Declare They Can Hold Out For Ten Days.

Allied Forces Hurrying Forward to the Chi- nese Capitol--Americans Made a Brilliant Charge at Yang Tsun--Fired On by Rus- sian Artillery by Mistake.

CHEE FO, August 14.—Consul Ragsdale has just received a cipher dispatch by runner from Minister Conger. It says: "The situation is more critical. The Chinese government is trying to force us to leave Peking. It is impossible till troops arrive."

The Japanese consul has also received a dispatch in cipher saying the Chinese have stopped using artillery on the legations, and that the latter can hold out ten days.

In the capture of Yang-Tsun, August 6th, which was accomplished by British and American troops, the latter lost sixty-one in killed and wounded. The British casualties were fifty.

The advance column moves forward steadily. The Japanese general says the allies will surely save the legations. The Japanese are in the van and are now supported by Russians instead of the Ninth United States Infantry, which has taken another position.

BRITISH MINISTER MACDONALD FEARS GENERAL MASSACRE.

LONDON, August 14, 3:50 a. m.—The British Consul at Canton, says the Daily Telegraph's correspondent there, has received the following message, dated August 6th, from Sir Claude MacDonald, British Minister in Peking:

"Our situation here is desperate. In ten days our food supply will be at an end. Unless we are relieved a general massacre is probable. The Chinese offer to escort us to Tientsin, but, remembering Canton, we refuse the offer. There are over two hundred European women and children in this legation."

PROTEST AGAINST LANDING OF BRITISH AT SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Transports with British troops arrived in Shanghai Tuesday. The Viceroy protested to Admiral Seymour against the landing of the troops, and according to a Shanghai cablegram dispatched at midnight, Admiral Seymour wired to his government for instructions as to how he should act. The British residents of Shanghai are indignant and attribute the Viceroy's action to intrigues on the part of the French and Russian consuls.

Official confirmation of the objection to landing troops at Shanghai has been received at the foreign office here, but owing to Lord Salisbury and his staff being in the Vespers mountains, nothing definite can be done from London until instructions are received from Lord Salisbury, to whom the matter has been telegraphed.

The allies have almost certainly arrived at Peking, even though rain has been falling. The advices received from the British commander at the front, through Rear Admiral Bruce, give reasonable assurance that the twenty-seven miles between the allied force and Peking would be easily traversed in four days, the Chinese seemingly being unwilling to fight and falling back on the capital.

Tsai Sheng's American adviser, Mr. Ferguson, who has been criticised by the press and by Americans for his continued relation to the Chinese official, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted. An English correspondent sending this to the Associated Press from Shanghai, says:

"The intimacy of American officials with Sheng has been remarked by Englishmen."

It is reported from Hongkong, under date of August 13th, that the United States sea-going monitor Monterey will go to Canton in a few days to relieve the American cruiser Don Juan de Austria. The Chinese aver that the chances are ten to one that the Bogue will fire upon the monitor, as the authorities are suspicious of foreign designs.

The activity of the Chinese military authorities at Canton is most pronounced. Foreigners there think they perceive preparations for action of some sort. They dislike the presence of Chinese troops in the vicinity of the foreign settlement, fearing that the slightest indiscretion will lead to bloodshed, and would welcome the arrival of the Monterey.

The absence of fresh news of what the Peking expedition is doing leads to speculation. Military men at Shanghai who know the country in the vicinity of Peking believe the allies ought to be within cannonshot of the capital today. A news agency dispatch from Shanghai says:

"An authentic message from Peking, dated August 7th, says the attacks on the legations have been renewed and

pillaged and burned. The Viceroy and myself have decided each to send a delegate to make an investigation and re-establish order. With the view of giving weight to the mission and to show that accord exists between the mandarin and the consulate, the commission sails on the French war vessel Comet."

Chinese Mounting Guns.
HONGKONG, Tuesday, Aug. 14.—Continued investigations at Canton show the Chinese are mounting larger guns, old gunboats are being overhauled and mines have been made ready to lay in the West river. A steamer from Wu Chow reports passing considerable numbers of Chinese troops going up the West river, probably bound for Peking.

Safe on August 13th.
LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Chinese minister in London has informed the British foreign office that the foreign legations at Peking were safe on Monday, August 13th.

Are Nearing Peking.
BERLIN, Aug. 15.—A dispatch received here from Chefoo says the British and Russian consuls agree in stating that the relief force arrived at Ah Ping August 9th, without further opposition, the place being about thirty-two miles from Peking.

CAPITOL GROUNDS CONCERT.

Captain Berger and his band will give a concert on the capitol grounds at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The program will be as follows:

PART I.
The Old Hundred.
Overture, Ivan Contorno
The Wedding March Mendelssohn
Finale, Lohengrin Wagner
Reminiscences of Meyerbeer Godfrey

PART II.
Fantasia, Sweet Old Songs Dalbey
Ballad, Don't Be Cross Zeller
Gavotte, Dulcey Tovey
Tattoo, Soldier's Life Bela
The Star Spangled Banner.

BOARD OF EDUCATION IN SESSION YESTERDAY.

SOME ADDITIONAL TEACHERS APPOINTED AND A SCHEDULE ADOPTED.

It is Safeguarded and Uncertain—The Teachers Will Have to Undergo Medical Examination.

There was a rather extended meeting of the board of education, but not a large amount of business of importance was transacted. The following teachers were appointed:
or sows, in one place, like they are at for Mr. Mackintosh; Kaunamun, Miss Ada Gertz, transferred from Emma street; Emma street, Miss Ada Lyett, transferred from Monahan; Monahan, Miss Mollie Grace, from Normal school; Pohukina, Miss Victoria Jordan, transferred from Wai'anae; Wai'anae, Miss Bertha Ben Tyler and Miss Emily Williams, reappointed to this school; Wai'anae, Miss Ada H. Parker; Niihau, James M. Gili; Kapaunui, J. S. Medeiros, transferred from Hau; Hau, Miss Jennie Kawahara; Night school, Kawaiaha, Mrs. J. B. Hopkins; Kamao, Miss Lulu Medeiros; Night school, Mo'ili'i, A. S. Medeiros, transferred from Kapaunui; Olana, Brook McStay, assistant normal and training, Miss J. Valentine Spitzer; Kapaunui, Miss Emily Toomey; Hilo Union, Mrs. Lora Shoemaker; Reformatory, Marshall Hancock, Walluku, Miss Rowena Richardson.

LI HUNG CHANG CHARGED TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The French foreign office has received the following dispatch from the Minister of France at Peking, M. Pichon, dated August 9th:

"We have been advised that Li Hung Chang is charged to negotiate telegraphically with the powers. We are ignorant of the events occurring outside the legation. It is surrounded by hostile defenses. How could we negotiate without the diplomatic corps remaining its rights and the legation grounds being evacuated? If the negotiations prevent the march of the allied troops, which is our only salvation, we risk falling into Chinese hands. The section wherein lies the French legation is occupied by imperial troops, who have not entirely ceased to fire. We are reduced to siege rations. We have provisions, horses, rice and bread for fifteen days."

The following dispatch has been received from the French consul at Canton:

"All is quiet here. In the district of Swatow the agitation against the Christians and missionaries is alarming. Many missions in that region have been



THE ATTORNEY GENERAL HAS TROUBLES OF HIS OWN.

LILUOKALANI IS ENJOINED BY COURT.

She Cannot Eject C. B. Wilson From His Old Home.

EX-MARSHAL'S RESPONSE TO SUIT

HE TELLS A REMARKABLE STORY IN HIS BILL OF COMPLAINT.

The Days of the Monarchy and Some of the Thrilling Scenes of Its Overthrow Recalled in Court.

But when my failers required me to sign "Lilukalani Dominants," I did as they commanded. Their motive in this, as in other actions, was plainly to humiliate me before my people and before the world. Hawaii's story by Hawaii's Queen, pages 275-276.

Defendant, the throne, for fourteen years, or since the date of my proclamation as king, apparent, my official title had been simply Lilukalani.

Flowers from home I unwrapped myself, so as to be sure to save these bits of news which I sought opportunity at intervals to read. There were times when I saw something of such interest that I could not resist the temptation to mention it to my companion, Mrs. Wilson. Then it seems she would faithfully report all that I said to her husband, whose custom it was to call every other day. At such times he would withdraw with his wife to the boudoir, where she would repeat to him what had been said by me, telling also what had been received in the person through her. By some things she occasionally mentioned he thought that newspapers had been secretly sent in, but when finally he discovered that they had come wrapped in paper, it made him very angry, and his poor little wife had to suffer for it, even turning into tears at his sharp reproaches. For this reason I became quite guarded in what I said to her. The duties of Mr. Charles B. Wilson could not have been very light. I do not remember requiring him to do anything or asking a favor at his hands. I do not recall any of the things which he would have said to me, but I am sure that he would have said to me, because he was a man of honor and of high character, and he would have said to me, because he was a man of honor and of high character, and he would have said to me, because he was a man of honor and of high character.

Yesterday Judge Humphreys issued an injunction against Lilukalani Dominants, former queen of the Hawaiian Islands, from commencing or prosecuting any proceedings at law not now in court against Charles B. Wilson for the recovery of the possession of or damages for the unlawful possession or conversion of the following described premises, situate at Kalaokala, in Honolulu, and bounded as follows:

Commencing at the mauka corner of Young and Pihikoi streets and running in an easterly direction along said Young street 219.8 feet; thence running in a northeasterly direction 150 feet; thence a westerly direction to Pihikoi street 219.8 feet; thence in southerly direction along Pihikoi street 150.3 feet to the place of commencement containing an area of 73,091 acres and being a portion of Royal Patent Grant No. 372.

The injunction applies to the place now occupied by C. B. Wilson, ex-marshall of Hawaii, and denominated by him as a home.

And behind this seemingly harsh order of court there is a story. It refers to the days of the monarchy. Eveline Townsend, prior to her marriage with Wilson and after she entered into the marriage relations with him, was the trusted companion of the ex-queen. Eveline was brought up in the royal household. It was there that Wilson met Eveline and espoused her to wife.

From the first Lilukalani promised to do something handsome by Eveline. Let the legal documents tell how this promise was kept.

Wilson sets forth in his bill to enjoin proceedings that he has been owner of the premises described since the month of June, 1895, and for ten years prior thereto; that he still occupies the premises as a home; that for twenty years prior to, and at the date above mentioned, and for some time thereafter, plaintiff was the trusted friend and confidential adviser of defendant (Lilukalani); that during the majority of the time he faithfully devoted his entire time and attention to the safe care and conduct of the defendant's property interests and business transactions, and while engaged in

such capacity he rendered defendant services of great value.

That defendant never paid the plaintiff for the services thus rendered, but many times promised so to do.

That during the month of June, 1895, the home of the plaintiff was advertised to be sold under a decree of foreclosure of mortgage which had been entered into prior thereto, to-wit, on the 15th of March, 1895, by the plaintiff with Henry R. Macfarlane, and by him assigned to Allen & Robinson on the 2d day of December, 1895.

That during the early part of said month of June, 1895, at which time said defendant was confined in the Palace in Honolulu in accordance with order and decree of the government authorities, when the plaintiff had called for the purpose of holding one of his regular morning consultations with defendant, she directed his attention to the sale of his home and likewise to the many services which he had performed on her behalf and offered them and there to buy said property for plaintiff and his wife, Eveline, and to deed the premises thereby to the latter, the plaintiff's wife, who had constantly been in attendance on defendant during her confinement as aforesaid, serving her as a companion and performing many valuable services in that regard.

That plaintiff advised defendant that inasmuch as she was at that time under surveillance of military authorities and deprivation of her full liberty, that in order to avoid the possibility of any claim being made thereafter that plaintiff and his wife had exerted undue influence over defendant and had taken advantage of her then present position to obtain and extort money from the defendant, that defendant select some party to hold the property in trust for plaintiff and his wife during the rest of their natural lives. Whereupon defendant then and there agreed to purchase the mortgaged home and caused a deed of the same to be made to Cecil Brown to hold the same in trust for the uses and purposes mentioned.

The complaint then states that negotiations were made with the mortgagee that the place be sold to Cecil Brown as trustee for \$4,400. That many persons were willing and anxious to buy the premises for a greater sum and would have raised the purchase price thereof to the value of \$7,500 had they not through the efforts of the plaintiff been advised that the necessary arrangements had been made for Cecil Brown to bid in his home for him and that therefore only the one bid of Cecil Brown was made and the premises were sold to him.

That the plaintiff again consulted with the defendant, showing her the deed and declaration of trust; that the defendant expressed her satisfaction of the manner in which the transaction had been effected and thereupon delivered the deed declaration to the plaintiff and informed him that if he at any time thereafter became financially able he might pay the amount expended, but she explicitly assured him that in any event the premises should always be used, occupied and enjoyed as a home for the plaintiff and his wife during the remainder of their lives.

The complaint then states how J. O. Carter approached the plaintiff and, seeking a fraudulent advantage of the plaintiff in regard to the property, misrepresented to the plaintiff and wilfully deceived and persuaded him into the belief that as defendant was about to bequeath certain property to Mrs. Townsend, plaintiff's wife's mother, or plaintiff's wife, she requested that the said deeds and declarations be returned to her by the said defendant.

That in consequence of the representations made to the plaintiff and relying implicitly upon the statements so made and acting only upon the consideration thereof, said plaintiff was induced and persuaded by means of the representations, fraud and deceit of said J. O. Carter, attorney in fact, into delivering and did deliver for the reasons above mentioned the deed and declaration of trustee to Carter.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONDITIONS EXISTING AT IWILEI?

Evil of the Place Could Not Con- tinue Were it Not Under Police Protection.

Under What Law Can a Corporation Carry on the Nefarious Business Conducted in Honolulu's Blackest Spot--Asiatics Living off Earnings of Slaves.

If prostitution is to be licensed and concentrated in Honolulu it must not be done for private gain. If Iwilei must be tolerated, the Territory must have new laws. The advocates of the corral system of prostitution will have to present the claims which they now advance in excuse for "meeting this method of evil" in that body. It cannot exist under present conditions. There cannot be any monopoly in vice, by arrangement of private persons and the local authorities. That's the present system in Honolulu. There are several serious objections to it, aside from its moral aspects. The Republic can be permitted to enumerate a few.

1. The United States authorities will not tolerate it.
2. The district judge of the United States Court can call a federal grand jury whenever public service or uses may demand. The powers of such a grand jury are limitless as to violations of United States laws.
3. Any violations of federal laws are susceptible to such a grand inquest because the United States permits nothing to exist "contrary to or in violation of the established laws" of that power.
5. It is a disgrace to humanity.
6. It could not exist in any other civilized territory or state.
7. It is maintained for private gain.
8. That the owners of this human shambles could not gain and would not without the sanction of the authorities.
9. That the police department of the Territory, temporarily controlling all the Islands, is in collusion with this nefarious, immoral and illegal traffic in human bodies.
10. That this is corruptly done because no public official would violate his oath "just for love of it."
11. That unless the police herded these fallen creatures in Iwilei like so many cattle, compelling them to live there or nowhere, they would not be there.
12. If this police injunction did not exist none of them would be there.
13. The police are therefore responsible for all this dreadful thing. The presumption is fair that they are profiting by it.
14. This awful illegal and immoral offense—offense against the law of God and man—should not be wholly charged against the high sheriff and his men. He is thoroughly conscious of his wrongdoing; he is too intelligent and well informed a man that that should not be true; yet he ought not to be blamed—not wholly.
15. All this immorality and neglect of legal and moral obligations rest on the supreme authority—Governor Sanford B. Dole.

DON'T BELIEVE IN LICENSING CRIME.

"The nicer and wiser the gentlemen of the grand jury, the greater the wonder they did not find more that is shocking and disgusting in the state of things at Iwilei. The more capable these gentlemen are, the greater this dereliction in this matter."

Thus spoke the Rev. W. K. Azbill yesterday when asked by a Republican reporter about the evils at Iwilei, which the grand jury seemed unable to discover. Continuing upon the subject Mr. Azbill said:

"The Joshiwaru at Iwilei is established within 100 feet of a Hawaiian church that has been at Iwilei over thirty years. If there is no law to protect a church from the establishment of such a nuisance in its vicinity, the common sense of decency is in accord with such protection. If it be said ever that the Hawaiians had allowed the church to become shabby in appearance and to be ill-kept, the gentlemen of the grand jury are of the class to refrain from further degradations of a place of worship and from any countenance of that which so degrades."

"Though the laundries, the stock yards, the fertilizer plant and the prison are in the Iwilei district, there are many inhabitants there who may fairly be supposed to be orderly persons, engaged in worthy pursuits, who are scandalized by the addition of this shameful nuisance to the other undesirable though indispensable institutions. The Joshiwaru has become the chief business of the district. The laundries carrying those concerned with it back and forth are numerous and constantly arriving and departing. This circumstance keeps the attention of the community all the time on the evil. The place swarms with people like an exposition. What could be more demoralizing?"

WHERE IS THE AUTHORITY FOR CONDUCTING IWILEI?

"I suppose that under the contract the poor women were not released, and they must therefore suffer," said Captain Madison of the Salvation Army at army headquarters on King street last evening, when interrogated by a Republican reporter in reference to the Iwilei damnation.

"But, captain," said the reporter, "if that be so is it not peculiar that the contracts as to the women did not expire on the same date that the Territory of Hawaii was admitted on June 14 last?"

"Well," this gentle little woman replied, "I have come from California recently, and maybe I do not understand."

"Then you haven't been to Iwilei since your arrival?" was asked.

"No," came the prompt response. "Our people have been busy since I came. We have been working under unsatisfactory conditions. We have been looking for a staff officer to help along the work. I tell you, we need

[Continued on Eighth Page.]